

ARTICLE FROM JAPAN CHRONICLE

JANUARY 22, 1927. (Page 5)

CANTON POLICY.

Rejected

RESTORATION BY NEGOTIATION.

Rengo to Chronicle.

Hankow, Jan. 19.

Mr. Sun Ko, a member of the Nationalist Government, expressed the following views to-day in an interview with your correspondent.

"Although closely related by geographical, radical and economic ties, the relations between Japan and China have been disturbed by unequal rights, and it is therefore of the first importance that they should agree to revise the treaty. Among serious questions to be satisfactorily settled by the two countries are those concerning Mongolia and Manchuria. Another fundamental principle of Nationalist policy is the abolition of the foreign concessions and of extraterritoriality in China, but it should be understood that we do not favour employment of force, as in the case of Hankow, for that purpose, but favour negotiations with the Powers interested at an appropriate opportunity. The Hankow affair went further than the Nationalist Government expected and should not be considered a precedent. Still, if Britain uses forces in that connection, there is no doubt that anti-British feeling, already running high, would become more acute. The prevalence of labour disputes here, is due to the duly authorised action of the labour unions, which should not be combatted with force. At the same time, many of these disputes have assumed such a serious character that it has been decided to institute an arbitration committee, comprising representatives of both sides, in such disputes in future, that is representatives of both employees and workers, with the purpose of settlement, with provision that should the arbitration committee find it impossible to solve any situation submitted to it, then the Government will intervene.

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卷 第五十一號

・ジャバニ・クロニタル・よりの坡草記事

一九二七年一月二十二日
(第五頁)

Rejected

廣東政策

交渉による返還

翁令一クロニクル 一月十九日漢口發

国民政府の一員、孫科氏は今日貴社等派員との會見に於て次の如き見説を表明した。

地政的、人種的又經濟的つながりにより密接なる關係があるに拘らず、日支間の關係は不平等な権利により擾亂されて來た。それ故に兩國が條約改正を爲成すべき事が第一に肝要な事である。兩國が満足するやうに解決すべき重大な諸問題の中に蒙古及び滿州に関するものがある。国民政府の他の根本的問題は支那に於ける外國租界と治外法權の撤廃である。併し我々はこの目的の爲に漢口の總合の如く武力

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行使を好まず適當なる機會に因る暴力の本源による真に變成する事は言ふ迄もない。

漢口事件は国民党の豫想以上に達んだものであり、これを先例と考ふべきではない。尙萬一英國が之に關して武力を使用するならば、既に高まつてゐる反英感情はもつさ烈しくなるであらう。この地に於ける勞働争議の流行は諸勞働組合の正當に認められた行動によるものであるしかしそれは暴力をもつて抗争すべきではない。

同時にこれらの争議の多くは餘りに深刻なる性質を呈して來たので將來の斯くの如き争議では解決の爲に、調停委員會が提出された局面の解決不可能と認める時は政府が調停するさいふ規定つきで雇主と勞働者の代表である双方の代表者よりなる調停委員會を設置することが決定された。